

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

No. 169.

JUST IN

A FINE STOCK OF **WATCHES** OF ALL KINDS.

The Newest Designs and best goods for the money ever shown in the city.

If you want a really good Watch for a reasonable amount of money come and see what we have to show you. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government Street.

Au Fait...

Is all right, gentle reader. We've more SALE NEWS for a few days yet—only a few days, remember.

Who's Looking for Big Values?

New Spring Dress Tweeds, Light Checks, 40-inch, 20 cents per yard.
New, Warm, "Proofed" Tweed Cloaks for Rainy Windy Days—(at cost price)—
Initialed Handkerchiefs—Hem-Stitched, any letter—5 cents.
Good Lacing Kid Gloves—75 cents a pair.
P. D. Corsets are \$1.30 pair.
New Black and Navy Sea Serges, 25 cents.
Balance of Black Astrakhan Trimmings—4-inch—Were 45 cents—at 10 cents.
"Novelty" English Fabric Gloves—Black, with White Silk Stitching—40 cents.
New Sequin Belts—40 cents.
35 Daz. Super Memo. Books—3 for 25 cents. Worth 20 cents each.
Good Turkish Towels—25 cents a pair.

THE Westside,
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

What's so Refreshing...
As a cup of very nice Tea?

For pungency and aroma our

Ram Lal's
IS UNEQUALLED

Smaller quantities can be used than of other teas with better results. . . .

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
THE LEADING GROCERS.

Razor Stroops

Horsehide, Kangaroo, oak tanned, and Canyon hide straps in great variety. We show you how to use them. Try our Tyne and Deacon Razors, each fully warranted.

AT FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store,
78 Government Street.

Mothers and Wives...

If you value the health of your families don't buy cheap Jams. If you want PRESERVED buy the best.

Ask for OKELL & MORRIS'.

We guarantee these jams and the same as supplied to the order of His Majesty Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada.

Body Nourished
Digestion—Assisted
Nerves—Stimulated
Brain—Invigorated

TAMILKANDE
Simon Leiser & Co.,
Lead Packets
Never in Bulk
All Grocers

BUY NOW

OR YOU WILL REGRET IT.
When our own stock was put on the market at 10c. we urged our friends to buy it as soon as possible. Those who bought it at that time are now regretting it. We now advise you to buy it at 10c. and we most strongly advise you to buy it at 10c.

They are both rich properties; they are in the hands of the same owner. They are both rich properties; they are in the hands of the same owner. They are both rich properties; they are in the hands of the same owner.

One of the largest free milling properties in British Columbia. The Athabasca Gold Mining Co. Ltd., of B. C. Mines in Nelson District. Directors—Mr. W. J. Mayor, New Westminster, President; G. G. M. Dockrill, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary; James B. Kennedy, M.P.P., this is likely to move one of the bonuses of the Athabasca. There are four claims, the Athabasca, Alberta, Alpina and Manitoba. Mr. Albert J. Hill, M.A., M.E., M. Can. Soc. C. E. in his report says in part: "Seven ledges of free milling ore have been opened up on the property, varying in thickness from one to eight feet. In every opening I detected free gold." "Ledge No. 1, as shown approximately on the sketch plan, varies in thickness from two to four feet. It is opened by shafts at three points and a twenty-five foot tunnel driven on the last end, a traced vein of strike for about 600 feet. Some fifteen or twenty tons of ore are lying on the surface, a certified assay of which gives \$207.45 per ton, of which \$20.00 is gold and \$4.45 silver, though plucked specimens which I have examined would evidently give very many times that value. I think I am well within the limit of probability when I suggest a general average of \$200 per ton for the ore. The total ledge will be, I believe, fully \$100,000 to the ton.

It will be seen from the foregoing extracts from the report that the Company has not been incorporated on a mere "prospect," but that it has a valuable and proven property. It may also be mentioned that other assays obtained from the quartz of the Athabasca, in addition to that referred to above, have given \$204.00, \$200.00, \$240.00, \$230.00 and \$17,700 to the ton. Estimates for the machinery required are now being invited. 50,000 shares only of the Treasury stock are offered for sale at 25c, 10,000 of which will be sold here, the balance in the East. The total issue will be 50c. It is expected that this stock will rise as rapidly as the Golden Cache. It is certainly as rich and as a prospect as there is in British Columbia. Applications for stock should be forwarded immediately to the

B. C. GOLD FIELDS CO.

GR. E. O. BROWN, MANAGER, CUTHBERT.
Local mgr., Victoria. Gen. Mgr., Vancouver.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PLACE A CREDITABLE BOOK before the public, the publisher, Mr. W. J. Williams, B.C. Directory. Advertising patronage is what is wanted for the 1897-98 issue. B. C. Williams, 232 Broad Street. 25-27.

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road. 26-27.

SUSAN PHILIPS (maiden name Dight), of Toronto, England, supposed to have been in Chicago 13 years ago. Fortune awaits you. Information regarding her will be gladly received by John R. Kins, 1010 W. Water St., Chicago, Ill. 26-27.

GET YOUR MINING PROPERTIES developed with Old Country capital. Mr. Forrester is now prepared to place the stock of a few good companies on the English market. Address Box 232, Victoria, B. C. 26-27.

DON'T FORGET THE ORANGE HALL in O. C. W. Hall, Monday, February 22nd. Music by the well known Richardson orchestra. Ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, \$1.00. 26-27.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five acres good land, four miles from Victoria, fronting good road; fenced and cleared; house, barn, etc.; easy terms. Apply Battersby, Craigflower road. 26-27.

FOUND—A special. Apply to W. J. E. Cowell 24 Broad Street, Victoria. 26-27.

QUAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Munn, Holland & Co., 264 Broad Street. 26-27.

PERSONAL.

J. Fred Hume, M.P.P., Nelson, is at the Driford.

W. Adams, M.P.P., and wife are at the Driford.

Simon Leiser returned last evening.

La. Col. Peters returned from the Mainland last evening.

J. M. Murray and wife, New Westminster, are at the New England.

John R. Brown, Harrison Hot Springs, is registered at the Oriental.

Gordon Hunter was a passenger on the Chatter from Vancouver last evening.

W. A. Somers, Kamloops, and W. L. Calland, New Denver, are at the New England.

Donald Graham, M.P.P., Armstrong, and J. Donavan and wife, Redberry, are at the Oriental.

J. B. Booth, M.P.P., Salt Spring Island, will arrive this evening to attend the sitting of the Legislature.

A. H. Macneil, R. Scott, J. L. Warren, Rossland, and W. Whitcomb, Bute, Mont., are among the recent arrivals at the Driford.

GOSSIP OF EUROPE

Interest in the Election for the Commons in Glasgow Next Week.

Continuous Rains in the Thames Valley and Other Parts of Europe.

London, Feb. 5.—From the moment of his arrival in England Col. Cecil Rhodes has been deluged with invitations, telegrams, love letters, bouquets and requests for his photograph, locks of his hair and autographs.

There is widespread interest in the coming election in Bridgeton division of Glasgow for a successor in parliament to Sir George Otto Trevelyan, whose resignation has been announced. The Radicals have selected Sir Charles Cameron, whose platform is home rule, disestablishment, taxation, land values and the cancelling of the prohibition on the importation of cattle from Canada and the United States, which he declares is specially injurious to Glasgow. The Conservative candidate is Mr. Charles Scott Dixon, Q.C., solicitor-general for Scotland.

Continuous rains are forecasted and there are renewed floods in the Thames valley, especially at Datchet, Kingston, Oxford, Marlborough and Chesham, which are already suffering and which seriously threaten Eton. If the water rises three another nine inches most of the boys will be compelled to be sent home. From all parts of the continent come similar news of floods and rains. The weather along the Riviera has been the worst in years. There have been daily rains and the roads are seas of mud. The continuance of rains has had a bad effect upon the invalids who are there on account of the climate and the doctors are kept very busy attending to their patients.

Newspapers here continue to comment upon the approaching Bradley-Martin fancy dress ball, and in so doing generally discuss American society. Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, remarks, "no one is a heartier admirer of Americans than I, but if they are to be judged by New York society, a more corrupt and contemptible crowd, never played pranks before heaven. They are a parody on the worst features of the European capitals. Men who can spend the most are deemed leaders."

In thanksgiving for the long life of their parents, the children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone are about to erect a memorial window in Harward Church and have accepted the design of Burke Jones.

Washington Hall, in County Durham, has just been sold for £400. This is the estate which both Washington Irving and Robert Sturgess, the local historian, say belonged to the ancestors of George Washington. The historic mansion is now let in tenements and the land attached to it was bought by the local authorities who desire to make a cemetery. Part of the land is not required for this purpose and together with the hall was bought under the hammer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The full court yesterday dismissed the defendant's appeal in the Matthews vs. Consolidated Railway Company. The plaintiff is one of the claimants for damages for injuries received in the Point Ellice bridge disaster, and the appeal was by the defendant for an order of Mr. Justice McColl allowing plaintiff to amend the writ by inserting defendant's address. Had the appeal been allowed the plaintiff on account of lapse of time could have been barred from bringing a new action. G. H. Howard for appellants and Frank Higgins for respondents.

Cochin vs. Lockport Mining Company. The full court this morning dismissed the defendant's appeal from an order of Mr. Justice McColl refusing an order for trial by jury. The court held that from the pleadings it did not appear such a case as they should order trial by jury. The plaintiff claims that defendant's mineral claim overlaps his, and hence the action. W. J. Taylor for appellants and E. V. Rodwell contra.

Will positively cure such headach, and neuralgia, and other ailments. Little Live Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small pain.

—Sample books of Wall Paper sent to any part of the province. Some of our New Goods already in. Waller Bros.

ROUGH EXPERIENCES

Of the Crew of Gloucester Schooners Wrecked Off Nova Scotia Coast.

Three of Them Wrecked in the Gale Which Prevailed Last Week.

Heroic and Successful Attempt of a Mate to Save His Companions.

Boston, Feb. 5.—Thirty-three fishermen, the crews of Gloucester fishing schooners Nereid, Yosemite and Maggie and Mary, wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast in last week's gale, have been brought here by the steamer Boston from Yarmouth. They have terrible experiences to relate, but the four survivors of the Yosemite suffered far the worst and owe their lives to wonderful luck and the most fearless act of the mate. The Yosemite grounded close to Nam's Island rock, near Little Harbor, in Thursday's gale.

The forecast fell with a crash, resting on the rock, thus making a bridge for the men to climb on the rock before the vessel went to pieces. The mate in falling struck one of the crew, John Findlander, breaking both legs and causing internal injuries. Captain McKennan, the skipper, had one leg broken, and the crew were obliged to help him and Findlander over the mast. The mate was a furious one and the cold was intense, but the crew was obliged to remain exposed for twenty hours, when the mate, Patrick Ross, took a line in his hand and plunged into the sea. It was a daring act, but it was the only alternative. Findlander had died from exposure and the captain was likely to meet the same fate. Mate Ross, however, succeeded in swimming through the dangerous sea, and after much difficulty landed on Little Harbor Island, where he began hauling his shipmates to safety by means of the line. When the crew, including Captain McKennan, had reached the land they were soaking wet and suffering greatly from the cold. They secured shelter in a number of fishermen's huts and remained there until the next day, when the inhabitants of Shelburne went to their rescue.

THE PRINCE'S SUGGESTION.

Monitor Subscription in All of the London Hospitals.

London, Feb. 6.—The Prince of Wales has instigated the publication of a long letter explaining the royal wishes regarding the Queen's jubilee. He says that having ascertained that the Queen has no desire to express any preference or make any suggestions regarding the national commemoration of the jubilee, he is disposed to appeal to the public for national subscriptions in behalf of hospitals. He learns that contributors to the hospital funds number less than one in one hundred of the population and he has therefore decided to ask for the co-operation of a representative committee. Among the names he suggests for members of this committee are the Earl of Stafford, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of London, and the Chief Rabbi, Rothschild, of London. The subscribers to the proposed hospital fund, it is announced, will include all classes of the population, and they will be invited to give from a shilling upwards annually to the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund for London, in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria.

"PRINCE OF BEGGARS"

He Loses His Suit for Damages Against the St. James Gazette.

London, Feb. 5.—In the libel suit brought by the Rev. George Brooks, a former Methodist preacher, against the St. James Gazette, asking for £25,000 damages on grounds similar to the recent action which he brought against Henry Labouchere, editor of the Truth, a verdict was rendered to-day in favor of the St. James Gazette with costs.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks has been known for years as the king of the "begging letter writers." For years, week after week he has been denounced as an inveterate liar and he finally brought suit in December last against Henry Labouchere, resulting in the latter's acquittal. It was shown that Brooks, within five years, had secured about \$40,000 by using begging letters and claiming to be a deserving man of letters in great distress. In reality, Brooks had a country house, with servants, horses and carriages. It is said Mr. Labouchere has spent \$200,000 in recent years in exposing impostors of this description.

DR. SELWYN'S REMARKS.

Achievements in the Mining Districts Refute His Arguments.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Dr. Selwyn's remarks on the subject of gold mining in Canada have aroused some feeling on the part of many men engaged in business connected with the industry. Practical men point to what has been actually achieved both in the Northwest, in Ontario, and in British Columbia, as sufficient refutation of Dr. Selwyn's claims that Canada has not a great mineral future. One gentleman, intimately acquainted with the Lake of the Woods district, says Dr. Selwyn's utterances regarding the gold-bearing capacity many years ago, retarded the development of that district for many years.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS

Appointments to Positions in the Customs Service Announced This Afternoon.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Past Seven Months.

Another Railway Company Seeking an Outlet on the Coast.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—(Special)—The following appointments were gazetted to-day: Jean Baptiste Richard, of Watton, Quebec, to be collector of customs; Frederick Colquhoun, Waterloo, collector of customs in place of Robert Fisher; Peter Grant, New Westminster, collector of customs in place of J. S. Clute, who will hereafter devote his entire time to the inspectorship; Leander Parker Shaffner, Middleton, N.A., collector of customs; Frank Alfred Osborne, Edmonton, North West Territories, sub-collector; Charles Anselin, Inverness, preventive officer.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of January appears in to-day's Gazette. The total revenue for seven months ending the 31st of January last was \$20,490,210, compared with \$21,020,200 for the seven months in the previous year, or a decrease of over half a million dollars. The expenditure was \$20,504,320 for the seven months ending January, 1897, compared with \$19,400,710 for 1896, or an increase of about one million dollars. The expenditure on capital account was \$2,572,221, about \$30,000 less than the year previous. There has been an increase in the public debt of \$3,252,478, caused principally by the temporary loan of \$4,800,000 in England.

At the next session of the Dominion parliament application will be made for the renewal of the charter of the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Company, for the revision of its board of provisional directors, and also for an amendment thereto, giving the right to construct a branch line from "any Saskatchewan" easterly, viz., Humboldt, Quill Lakes, to Shellmouth, Quebec; Brandon, also westerly from the same point via Battleford, Fort Saskatchewan and through Yellow Head Pass, thence to Burrard or Bute Inlet, and also northerly from the same point, crossing the north Saskatchewan river to Green Lake, thence via Beaver river valley to the oil fields of Athabasca.

Application will be made at the next session for a company to construct a narrow gauge railway from the head of Galena or Thumbar bar, on Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay, to near the forks of Lardner Creek, with power to build a branch line from the main line of the railway about thirteen miles from Galena bay to Trout Lake, to extend the said railway or build a branch line up either or both the north and south branches of Lardner Creek for a distance of ten miles on either branch, and also to build a branch from a point on the main line of railway about three miles from Galena bay, a distance of twenty miles up Fish river.

A proclamation appears in the Official Gazette announcing permission for the dispatch of business on March 11th. Although public announcements are scarce of late, ministers are kept busy in their departments. The Premier has adopted the plan of remaining at home to attend to correspondence till noon. The secretary of state works from 10 a.m. through till 6 p.m. without any mid-day break. It having been Mr. Scott's life custom to rest on two meals a day, the ministers also work every night till late in preparation for the session. The council is in session this afternoon to deal with some pressing business from the interior department.

A statement of the amount of the Indian relief fund, of which Mr. Courtney, deputy minister of finance, is the treasurer, has been brought forward. The total amount of subscriptions is \$25,000, without including several local funds. The Ottawa retail merchants will ask the government to amend the law to permit grubstoeing of the salaries of civil servants.

A public meeting of citizens has been called for Tuesday to devise means for celebrating the Queen's diamond jubilee. Archbishop Langevin is in town and is stopping at the Ottawa University.

Hon. Mr. Mulock is still cancelling postal contracts. The proposal to send a big fleet staff from British Columbia to Biber, is commended here, but no time should be lost in despatching it, as the Biber meet commences July 12.

IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Knox's Name Has Been Suggested.

London, Feb. 6.—Squabbles among the members of the Irish parliament party continue. The name of Mr. Vesey Knox, anti-Parnellite, member for Londonderry city, was removed from the list of the members of the party on motion of the Dilworths on Thursday, after the receipt of a letter from Mr. Knox refusing to join the party under the new constitution. Mr. John Dillon's figure amount to £2,500. As twenty-one signatures have been signed the first time declaration, they are to be allowed six monthly instalments of £20 each. Mr. Knox's name appeared in the issue of a programme of the Natives Newspaper Company, with a capital of £20,000 to start a daily paper to support Messrs. Healy, Ryan and other Nationalists.



The Daily Times.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

An interesting review of "social and economic legislation in the United States in 1896" appears in the last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, from the pen of William B. Shaw. As legislation of this character has become a somewhat absorbing topic, and as our neighbors are supposed to be peculiarly advanced on this line, we take the liberty of reproducing from an American contemporary a summary of Mr. Shaw's paper. But it is rather staggering to find at the beginning a sentence like this: "Among the more pronounced advances, and one significant of a desirable movement, has been the effort to suppress lynching. South Carolina and Ohio having both passed vigorous laws on the subject during the year that has just passed." What a commentary on American civilization at the close of the nineteenth century! The summary continues:

"An especially interesting feature is the legislation dealing with labor problems, notably with factory inspection and sweatshops. In New York a law has been passed which seems bound to accomplish what has been attempted so many times without success—the placing of certain restrictions upon the conduct of the great mercantile establishments. In order to do this it was necessary to make the primary object sanitary improvement, and to put the enforcement of the new regulations into the hands of the health department instead of that of factory inspection. The restrictions are chiefly, that no child under fourteen years shall be employed in any mercantile establishment; that no male under sixteen and no female under twenty-one shall work in such an establishment for more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week, or before 7 in the morning or after 10 in the evening, excepting during Christmas holidays; that lavatories and toilet rooms shall be provided; that women, who shall have seats, that basement work-rooms shall be properly lighted and ventilated; and that forty-five minutes shall be allowed every employee at noon. The board of health must furnish a certificate as to the age and health of every child, and it must be proved that the child has had one year of schooling.

"In Ohio a sweatshop law has been passed, which is remarkably explicit and satisfactory. Its avowed purpose is the protection of the public health and its restrictions are made to apply to all rooms occupied for carrying on any process of making any kind of wearing apparel, or goods for male or female wear, use or adornment, or for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form, when such wearing apparel or other goods are to be exposed for sale or to be sold by manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber, in the trade or by retail. Rooms so used must be separate from any living or sleeping apartment of any dwelling, and must have neither door nor window into such living or sleeping room. Nor may the factory or workshop rooms be used as living or sleeping rooms, and neither bedding nor cooking utensils are allowed in them. Persons employed in these workrooms must be allowed 250 cubic feet of air space by day and 400 feet at night. Provision is also made for toilet convenience and health inspectors are empowered to close any establishment which fails to comply with the regulations.

"In Maryland a law was passed prohibiting the use of coal oil or gasoline in sweatshops and requiring fire escapes. New Jersey has passed a law similar to that already in force in New York, relating to the regulation of bakeries, their sanitary conditions and hours of labor. Ohio and Massachusetts have passed similar regulations. Utah, New to the business of state legislation, passed a very good law relative to the employment of women and children in mines or in any other dangerous or unhealthy occupation. Eight hours was made a legal day's work in such employment and the supreme court of the state has upheld the law."

Medical men the world over have pretty well come to the conclusion that consumption is communicative and that with isolation of patients and proper sanitation it can be a large extent stamped out. To educate the public, especially that portion directly affected, to the need of the isolation of patients may take years, but there should be no delay in bringing about proper sanitary conditions to prevent the spread of this and other diseases. Pure water, good sewers, clean streets and pavements may cost a little more than impure water,

poor sewers and unclean streets and pavements, but they are well worth the difference in price.

The *Colonist* (vide its editorial of this morning), has got a platform. It doesn't tell us what that platform is, but makes public the main plank, which after all, is the chief point. This is the *Colonist's* main plank: "Every man, woman and child ought to resolve that, come what may, differ as they may on politics or anything else, they will stand shoulder to shoulder and work for the advancement of our magnificent province." It will be observed that infants in arms are excluded, which seems a little invidious, but that possibly is because, like our disinterested contemporary, they are fed on pap.

It took the legislature of Washington several weeks to elect a senator, who may, after all, be unelected, and now they are spending more time enquiring into charges of bribery and corruption, in connection with said election. A trial before a judge would appear to be much simpler. A legislator who has taken a bribe is hardly likely to find himself guilty and impose sentence upon himself and his companions to crime.

There are few Republicans, according to press reports, in the United States who did not have the refusal of a cabinet position. And they are not such unimportant things to accept either.

The evidence being given in the senatorial bribery enquiry at Olympia goes to show that votes were worth something during the contest.

The gentlemen who are so eager to acquire the *Le Roi* mine at the price of about \$5,000,000 must have omitted to consult Dr. Selwyn on the matter.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

To the Editor:—There is an absolute necessity for Victorians at the present time to bestir themselves and take no heed what the government of their own free will or one or two individuals intend doing in the matter of close railway connection. At a community we must rely on our own efforts aided by government and the splendid changes that now present themselves. Our experiences of the past will not justify our depending entirely on individuals or government aid. The community must lead, they will follow and carry out our just demands. Victoria can have three transcontinental lines ready to put their terminals here if she as a community will act with a little independence and grasp the situation that nature has placed in her way. It is conceded that we must have direct railway connection with West and East Kootenay. Then what are we to do to secure such a desirable end?

1st. No connection with the C. P. R. by using the first sixty miles of their line to reach Hope to the exclusion of a direct route; that means death if we touch it.

2nd. We have or are interested in the sixteen miles already built. That points the way we should go from Sidney to Chuwassan, the Indian landing at the nearest point on the Gulf of Georgia. Between those points a ferry must be established. It is 25 miles from Sidney, 13 miles of which is over water nearly as calm as that of Victoria harbor. The remaining 12 miles is a mill pond in comparison to the railway ferry crossing Chesapeake Bay and also Lake Michigan. The latter is 70 miles, carrying loaded cars.

3rd. Whatever railway schemes are brought before the present local legislature pointing to connecting Victoria's name with them it should be our aim to see that the proposal spoken of is part of any undertaking that is brought forward to give the coast office connection with our vast gold fields in the southern part of the province. The building of this line will mean the expenditure in this city of thousands of dollars and buildings equal to the present government buildings to afford proper railway terminal. There is no reason that there should be a conflict of opinion. The road to Kootenay is within our immediate grasp.

The British Pacific will also be built. The demands of our great northern interior are such that its construction cannot be much longer delayed.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL DOCTORS.

The Marquis de Fontenay writes in the *Chicago Record*: Although quite a large number of royal personages have taken the trouble to study medicine and to secure diplomas as physicians, both Queen Amelie of Portugal and Duke Charles Louis of Bavaria actually devoting a portion of their time to the relief of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures free of cost, it has remained Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, who is married to the elder sister of the Infanta Eulalia, to set himself up as a practicing doctor, and to hang up a shingle in front of the door of his office, announcing the hours of his consultation. He has established himself in Nordhausen, a suburb of Munich, where he has purchased a practice, and where he has already achieved some little distinction as a gynecologist.

The prince in question is a cousin of the ex-king of Bavaria, an uncle of the little 11-year-old King of Spain, and a son-in-law of old Queen Isabella. He was born at Madrid, his mother being the half-blooded Spanish Princess Amelie, sister of the ex-king of Spain, whose life in Bavaria has been one long record of scandals and eccentricities culminating in an extravagant attempt some time ago to view the personae of the court theatre at Munich seated inside the balcony of the royal box, a perfidious and ridiculous position, from which she was dragged only after a fierce resistance.

While on the subject of royal doctors, it may be mentioned that the German Emperor has an aunt, Princess Amelie of Schleswig-Holstein, who is married Prof. von Esmarch, while a first cousin of the reigning King of Wurtemberg, the Duchess Pauline, is married to Dr. Willm, who is engaged in practice at Breslau.

—First class share, 10c. 101 Douglas street.

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Corded Velvet Skirt Protector.

Is known the world over, and "YOU TAKE NO CHANCES" in stocking "METEOR PROTECTOR" in the leading and facing of the country.

JAS. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Montreal.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

TO SAVE FINE GOLD.

A Pittsburg Invention Which Promises Good Results.

A new invention, which promises to revolutionize the gold mining industry of the world, has recently been invented by J. T. Van Smith. The patentee resided in Pittsburg for several months, and gained considerable notoriety as the defendant in suits brought by James W. Brown, of this city. Mr. Van Smith, it now transpires, was putting in all his spare time in perfecting his patent while defending the latter suits last summer.

The machine is called the Raja gold amalgamator, and consists of a slanting choice box 7 feet long, 14 inches wide and 72 inches deep with a 3 foot water wheel at the forward end, where the pulp or tailing is solutions from the mills or in placer workings is received. It may be appropriate to explain here that this pulp or tailings is the refuse of the mills carried away in the water after all the gold that is possible for the mills to extract has been taken out. It is called the waste, and while in some instances it contains a high percentage of gold, a process for saving it economically has never been found. It is a well known fact that the mills lose 25 to 30 per cent. of the actual gold in the ore, which is carried away in this waste.

The object of the water wheel in this device is to furnish power to operate an ingenious mechanism which keeps constantly revolving and revolving several sets of silver-plated copper wire screens of about fourteen mesh, first immersed in quicksilver and so adjusted in the box that the waste in the water containing at least 20 of these quicksilver (amalgamated) screens and any particles of fine gold contained in the solution must necessarily amalgamate thereon. When the meshes of the screens have collected a sufficient quantity of fine gold they are taken out, the fine gold quickly brushed out, the screens again immersed in quicksilver and replaced in the amalgamator. The machine is also provided with a system of rapidly revolving sieves, cups and spoons, with rotating brushes operating therein, for the purpose of keeping the solution in a state of constant agitation. The cups and spoons in the bottom of the sluice are also silver-plated copper immersed in quicksilver, so that any amalgam that may be jarred off the screens, or any gold in the solution which has sufficient specific gravity to settle, will be saved in the bottom. They also serve another object which will be recognized by the practical miner as of paramount importance in mining, which is the saving of the amalgam and quicksilver that is lost from the mills and passes away in the slime from the mills.

At a recent test made at the Empire mine, Gilpin county, a saving of several ounces of quicksilver was made in a few hours, as a mining expert informed a leader reporter, the value of which, with the gold it contained, was over \$7.

The best amalgamator, which is really the Van Smith-Brierly consolidated amalgamator, is the result of the minds of two men, one named in 1893 and the other within a couple of months, both trying to solve the difficult problem of saving "fine gold."

C. B. Brierly first invented in 1882 and had patented in 1893 the Brierly amalgamator, which consisted simply of a plain sluice box with half a dozen of the same kind of screens set at various angles. Some tests were made with this device and they were not altogether successful, and the machine created quite a future in the mining world. The state right of the device for Colorado was purchased by a company for a very large figure and capitalized for \$1,000,000 and the stock at one time sold as high as 40 cents a share, par value being \$1. But in actual work the amalgamator afterwards proved impracticable on account of the screens being stationary in the box; they were clogged with the dirt, sand and debris in the solution and required to be continually taken out and the dirt brushed out, and in cleaning the dirt out of the meshes of the screens, the greater part of the amalgamated gold collected thereon was carried away in the dirt.

Recognizing that Brierly had made a good start towards the solution of this most difficult problem, the saving of fine gold, but had failed to carry his invention far enough, Mr. Van Smith began at this point and improved the Brierly device by adding the water wheel power to the sluice box, which operates the mechanism that keeps the screens constantly alternating their face to the solution in the box, so that any dirt or debris collecting in the meshes on one side is immediately washed by the water on reversing its face, therefore the screens are absolutely self-cleaning. He also keeps the whole contents, pulp, sand and water in a state of agitation by means of stirring rods and rapidly revolving brushes, so that it cannot settle to the bottom of the sluice and bank up. Another valuable feature of the improved amalgamator is that any mill or track which has a sluice box, or a small water wheel, which operates the screens, and the machine will run itself all day, and only requires the services of an attendant about ten minutes four times in twenty-four hours to brush the gold out of the screens. This small amount of time can be readily spared by any of the mill attendants, thereby saving the expense and wages of a man at, say \$3 per day, so that whatever is saved is clear profit.

Many tests of this amalgamator have been made in various mining camps of the West, a few of which will be mentioned as having occurred under the immediate supervision of two of the best known mining engineers in the west. At Idaho Springs a ten-hour run was made on extremely low grade ore at the Newton mill. The ore ran from \$4 to \$6 per ton, and was not free milling, but \$9.50

was saved from the waste, or 63 cents per hour. A test at the Holden Treasure mill, also on low grade ore, showing a saving of 47 grains of pure gold in less than three hours. Another at the Empire mill in Central City, showing a saving of \$3.75 in four hours, or about \$1.50 per hour, on ore which ran under \$6 per ton.

Another test was made at Cripple Creek on ore which ran from \$62 to \$80 per ton, and it is said left in the amalgamator \$28 in pure gold and that over seven pounds of quicksilver was caught which was lost from the plates of the mill in a run of less than twelve hours.

The field for operating with this device should be unlimited, as will be seen from the brief mention of some of the great losses that are being daily sustained at some of the large mills, and in various placer mills in a dozen different states, with no known process for saving the gold.

It is estimated that \$700 per day floats down Clear Creek in Colorado, which is absolutely lost. Over \$1,000,000 a year is lost from the Homestake mine in the Black Hills. The Tonopah mine has over \$1,000,000 in the tailings banked up hoping some day to find a process for getting the gold out. Cripple Creek loses about \$10,000 a day in the waste from the various mills.

Millions of dollars are said to float down the Snake river in Idaho every year, and many other millions are to be found in the sand and at bedrock in the same river, and in the various creeks and streams flowing through the rich placer gold districts in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, California, Arizona, and other states and territories.—Pittsburg Leader.

\$1,300,000

Is the estimated annual pill bill for the Dominion of Canada under the 25c. a box regime.

The Great demand for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10c. a box is working a revolution in pilldom and their universal use will save the people \$750,000 a year.

In all Bilious attacks resulting from inactivity of the liver, headache, dizziness, lassitude, nausea, loss of appetite, they effectively stimulate the liver and eliminate the bile. At all druggists, 10c.

CURIOUS SUPERSTITION.

An inquest held on the body of John James Stewart, a child aged 12 months, revealed a remarkable instance of superstition. The evidence went to show that death was due to bronchial infection, following an attack of measles. The mother, under examination, told a curious story as to the treatment to which the child had been submitted. She had, in the utmost good faith, taken the ailing infant to the house of a "doctor" named M'Whittan, who owned a donkey. The donkey also shared with the child in eating a piece of corn cake which had been placed in the pincush of the latter. The man M'Whittan deposed that it was the first time he had been a party to the working of the charm, which he believed would do the child good. He had received no fee or reward of any kind. The coroner's verdict upon M'Whittan's evident good faith and the jury, finding that the child had died from bronchitis, exonerated the "doctor" from blame in the matter.—London Times.

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WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or a permanent cure.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all diseases is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientific and medical men of the world searching, steadily & the same, the human system, the ordinary layman recognized—this principle long ago. Everyone knows that disease or injury affect this part of the human system, and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The true

able with medical treatment necessary, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the source of disease flows. The nerve centres have all the organs that may be diseased, and the source of disease flows. The nerve centres have all the organs that may be diseased, and the source of disease flows. The nerve centres have all the organs that may be diseased, and the source of disease flows.

